

Agricultural Societies.

In all countries where any degree of civilization prevails Agriculture must be the grand object of the people's desire. Metals, minerals, and other natural productions, no matter how profusely lavished, or no matter how valuable, will not suffice to feed the hungry and clothe the naked; nor will they suffice to produce that degree of healthy contentment, independence and happiness, which is almost invariably found among people who are independent of supplies and clothing from others, and who raise sufficient of these from their own lands. In most countries claiming to rank as civilized, the science of Agriculture has largely engaged the attention of the wise and great, and has enjoyed the patronage of Royalty and nobility. Nor is this remarkable. If it be true—and who will dispute the fact?—as Sully has remarked, that "Agriculture may be said to be one of the breasts from which every State draws its nourishment,"—how necessary must it be for the offspring to see that the supply of nourishment is rich and perpetual. That the occupation of husbandry is as conducive to individual happiness as it is essential to collective wellbeing, we need not stop to demonstrate.

The farmer is a happy man. He raises all he needs, his, the foremost stands of all the year, All occupations leads, Sir.

It will be equally unnecessary to dwell upon the fact now so generally admitted, although long denied, that British Columbia presents, in climate, soil and market, peculiar advantages and inducements for engaging in agricultural pursuits. Probably in no other country is there such an opportunity to make money in this particular avenue of industry. The science of Agriculture has, we regret to be compelled to say, been most lamentably neglected in this Colony; and when we consider the extreme fertility of many extensive tracts of land, both on this island and on the mainland, it appears almost like a sinful neglect of the bounties which Providence has placed within our reach that so few attempts have been made to turn them to the best advantage. Doubtless the land system and the scarcity of labour of all kinds have contributed much to check the disposition to engage more largely in the business of farming. Yet it must be admitted that there has been an unaccountable disinclination on the part of the great mass of the people to devote themselves to an employment at once the most independent, respectable, and lucrative. But we have already devoted to general remarks too much of the space intended for the speciality indicated by the heading of this article. The utility of Agricultural Societies has become a fundamental article in the human creed. Look we to England, merry old England, and a perfect network of Agricultural association presents itself. What makes England "merry"? Her Yeomanry.

"A bold peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroyed can never be supplied."

But England, Ireland and Scotland can and we, venture to think, will be made merrier still by a material reform in the laws regulating primogeniture and entail. A cot in fee simple for every family will soon be the great war-cry of the Reform party. If Agricultural Societies are necessary and beneficial in old countries, how much more in new. It is in young colonies like this, where the agricultural interest is in the bud, where the farmers are few and scattered, that such organizations are particularly needed. More than one of these Societies exists in this Colony; crudely it is true, but still they exist. It is with the Victoria Agricultural Society that we are more immediately concerned. That Society has for several years dragged out a sort of quasi-existence. This absence of vitality must be in great part attributed to the lukewarmness of the public. The evidences of returning vitality given by the Exhibition held here last year were of hopeful import. Exhibitions are the life of such Societies. Of the incalculable benefits to be derived from these Exhibitions, where farmers, stock-raisers, fruit growers, and market-gardeners are brought together in the most friendly rivalry, to be witnesses of each other's success or failure, as the case may be, it is impossible to speak too highly, and their great importance is so universally acknowledged that it will need no help of ours to prop it up. But there is a popular fallacy common to most communities, one from which we are led to believe our own by no means exempt, which we may be permitted to point out. We allude to the half-defined, half-conscious feeling that this whole matter belongs to that class called Farmers, and that all others have little or no concern with it. We have just been showing that Agriculture is an affair in which the State is most deeply concerned. Show us the man who can truly say that he has no interest in common with his fellow-colonists, and we will show you a man who has no concern in this matter. Viewed from the highest standpoint of national and Christian duty, no man can claim exemption. Viewed from the lowest ground of self interest, of mere "shop," in fact, everyone is comprised within the folds of personal obligation to do his part in helping forward the existing Society, and rendering eminently successful the approaching Exhibition. It must be remembered

that such an Exhibition cannot be made successful without a liberal and varied prize list. To this list it is the duty—it is the interest—of every man, woman and child in this community to contribute liberally, according to his or her means. The gentlemen who have consented to discharge the onerous, and too often thankless task of Managing Committee, merit the warmest thanks of the public, and whenever an appeal is made for that material support without which beneficial results are impossible, let us hope that the response will be both cheerful and liberal.

Editorial Notes.

Few persons look much farther than their nose in the matter of political duty. The people of this Colony are placed in a position of peculiar responsibility. The founders of a dynasty, the architects, so to speak, of a mighty empire, upon the manner in which those now inhabiting British America act their part, must greatly depend the prosperity of a nation and happiness of unborn millions. It were well for the people of British Columbia to think more of the high political, moral, and religious responsibilities resting upon them, and act in all things more in the light of these responsibilities, than it is to be feared they often do.

Have our people anything like a realizing idea of the consequences to this Colony, and especially to this part of it, of the sudden uprising of large interests on Puget Sound? Whenever the terminus of the railway shall have been decided and made public there will be a rush to the spot; millions will be invested in real estate; abundance of money will be put in circulation; houses will go up; labor, skilled and unskilled, will be in demand, and all this bustle and progress will increase with the construction of the railway itself. Once the road is completed there will, of course, be the usual reaction; but that can only be momentary. With a free port we would profit by all this, especially if the free port be inaugurated before the terminus of the railway is established. Without it we shall be—knocked higher than a kite.

It will be remembered, it ought to be remembered, how, while upon earth, our Saviour said, upon one occasion, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." It is to be feared that but few really enjoy a practical apprehension of the principle. How delightful to be in regular and assured receipt of an ample income; and oh! how delightful to enjoy all the comforts, luxuries and pleasures which wealth places within one's reach! But how few, comparatively speaking, really know the true blessedness of "giving," in comparison with which that of receiving is, in fact, "earthly, sensual, devilish!" "I am rich enough," said Pope to Swift, "and can afford to give away a hundred pounds a year. I would not crawl upon the earth without doing good. I will enjoy the pleasure of what I give by giving it alive, and seeing another enjoy it. When I die I should be ashamed to leave enough for a monument if a waiting friend were above ground."

If there are any two elements necessary to human success—and they are essential elements—wanting in this Colony they are the two commonly known as "pluck" and "plod." We cannot do better than commend to our readers words spoken by Henry Ward Beecher the other week in addressing the students of a business college in New York: "I do not believe a business man who says that he has asked for employment and cannot get it. I know many out of employment, but they are drones, they are not men of the world. A business man may lack a good many things, but he will get on if he has pluck. (Applause). There is no business man who has not got pluck, and it is the business of Mr. Packard to teach you all pluck in life as the first incentive to business; and I hope that he teaches you another word, which is the greatest business word in the world—I name it in its homeliness, and it is an old Saxon word—it is called *plod*. [Great applause]. 'Oh,' says somebody, 'he is only a plodder. Only a plodder! Ah! there never was a man—the most brilliant genius in the world, who did not owe much to this process of being a plodder. [Applause] It is very well for genius to consecrate and light the path of life, but it must be pluck and plod that carries a man over the paths of life. I would have these words inscribed over the walls, the pluck of life, the plod of life.'"

The history of the neighboring Republic affords an interesting subject for the political student. It has always been our impression that the world was not ready for Republican institutions, that humanity had not yet arrived at that condition of goodness which would admit of Republicanism being fairly and successfully worked out. The marvelous success which has hitherto marked the experiment on the more northerly portion of this continent would almost appear to knock over such a theory. Some persons think, however, that Republicanism, as developed south of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, has yet to undergo its severest test. Without pronouncing an opinion on that point, we think we can discern premonition of approaching trial, the result of which we would rather believe to be an im-

provement in, than an overthrow of, the political fabric. It appears that the people of the Eastern States are beginning to experience alarm, on account of the preponderance which the Western States are gradually acquiring in the National Councils, through their increasing wealth and rising numbers; and it is suggested, as a remedy, or equivoque, to increase the representation by carving several new States out of the present New England ones. It is suggested that Maine could furnish material for three new States, each as large—thanks to Lord Ashburton's stipidity—as the State of Connecticut, while Massachusetts, herself could be divided into two, the new one taking rank and name as Western Massachusetts. This Western preponderance is likely to increase much more rapidly under the influence of the great Railway system, and there is little doubt that a solution to the difficulty will have to be found within the next five years. What that solution will be we do not care to predict; but identity of interest, habits, pursuits, and feelings is such that it would not in the least surprise us to see more than one of the Eastern States knocking at the door of the Dominion.

Figaro, a Paris paper, tells the following story:—"The Duke and Duchess of Saxony were driving in the neighborhood of Sorrento, when suddenly their carriage was surrounded by the band of the terrible Fuoco, the bravest, most accomplished, and most feared of Neapolitan banditti. Resistance being useless, the Duke's party surrendered. Fuoco approached the carriage, hat in hand, and politely asked whom had he the honour of addressing. He was informed. Bowing to the party, he banded the coachman a gold coin, and said to the Duke, as he dismissed his band: 'With your Highness pardon the audacity and insolence of my men, and bring with you a favourable recollection of the unfortunate Neapolitan Fuoco.' It is necessary to say that the Duke was equally generous, and that he sent to his gillnet captain a magnificent gold watch valued at 4,000 francs.

A singular incident took place not long since, in a village church near Belfast. A young couple presented themselves to be married. On arriving at the church the bridal party were slightly "under the influence." The bridegroom was very shy, and kept in the background and the "best man" putting himself forward, appeared to the curate to be the "happy man." The curate called upon the "best man" to repeat the necessary responses, and strange to say he complied with his request, the result being that in a few moments to his surprise, he was married. After the ceremony the parties adjourned to a cottage where an animated discussion took place as to who had the best right to possess the bride. The "best man" declared his innocence of all guile.

Prince Maximilian's beautiful retreat, the Island of Lacrome, in the Adriatic, has been sold. The castle of Abbazia, which was the residence of Richard Coeur de Lion, will become a bathing hotel; the magnificent plants which its unfortunate master had gathered together from many climes will be sold, and its magnificent forests cut down and burned in making lime.

A letter from Madrid, dated June 22, says that the Regent Serrano is almost forgotten. The person who absorbs all public sympathy and interest is the unfortunate Tato Matador, who was recently wounded in a bull-fight. Serrano and Prim called or sent every day to inquire after his health. Tato had his leg amputated; but before the operation he disposed by will of a fortune of more than £32,000.

Mrs. Arabella Mansfield, a lady of 24 years of age, has been admitted to the bar in Iowa, and practices in partnership with her husband.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING KANE'S IMPERIAL CONDENSED SOAP.—1st. For an ordinary washing (from three to four dozen pieces) dissolve one-eighth pound of soap in sufficient boiling water to cover well your white clothes and let them soak thirty minutes, stirring them occasionally. If the water is hard use a little more soap. 2nd. When soaked, wring them out, rub a little soap upon the soiled parts, and put them into the boiler with sufficient water to boil them, having first dissolved one-eighth pound of soap in the water, and boil them ten or fifteen minutes, then wring them well, in warm water and rinse in cold water, blue and hang out to dry. 3rd. Should there be any articles not thoroughly cleansed, rub the soiled places with a little soap, and replace them in the boiler and boil a few minutes longer. 4th. For colored or woolen clothes use the same as common soap.

New Advertisements.

LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT.
NOTICE IN HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a Meeting at Lake School on Tuesday, the 17th inst., to consider the School question, according to The Common School Ordinance, 1868.

NOTICE.
I AM NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY consequences due to C. Ford or John Anthony, in the former management of the Franklin Restaurant.

FRANKLYN RESTAURANT,
Cor. Government and Cormorant Streets, Victoria, V. I.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LEASED the above premises, and having thoroughly refitted them, is prepared to supply boarders with the best market can afford. Meals at all hours during the day.

NOTICE.
APPLICATIONS TO TEACH SCHOOL AT Lytton will be received at the office of the British Columbia Education Department, up to 15th inst. For Particulars apply to the undersigned office.

New Fall Goods, 1869.

FINDLAY & DURHAM,

Are now Landing Ex LADY LAMPSON from London.

53 cases & 36 bales General Merchandise,

FOR THE FALL TRADE COMPRISING

Dry Goods, Clothing, Underclothing, Hosiery, Blankets, Hats and Caps, &c., &c.

ALL OF WHICH ARE OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW RATES.

VICTORIA, V. I., August 2nd, 1869.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

J. H. TURNER & CO.

Are now Opening Ex LADY LAMPSON from London.

A Large Assortment of DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR WHOLESALE BUYERS.

Wholesale Department

(UP STAIRS.)

LONDON HOUSE, Government Street.

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

WILSON'S

Large Stock of

SUMMER CLOTHING,

NEEDS LITTLE ADVERTISING,

As on inspection it is found to combine

All the Newest Styles and Patterns

WITH GOOD QUALITY & LOW PRICES!



F. S. BUSHELL,

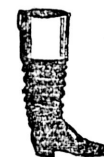
Pianoforte Tuner & Regulator

JOHNSON STREET.

Victoria, B. C.

my 29-6m

Jesse Cowper,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Boots & Shoes

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS

Vates St., opp. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

At the old stand of Webster & Co., is prepared to supply

he wants of the public in his line

Received by every Steamer from England and San Francisco.

THE LATEST STYLES

For sale by

HENRY NATHAN, JR. & CO.

Wharf street, Victoria.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—ORDER YOUR

Billheads, Brokers, and Circulars, at the BRITISH

COLONIST Job Office.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WEB-

ster's Printing Office.

Wm. C. BRYANT,

Farrier and Horse Shoer.

Johnson Street, near Williams' Stable.

SHOEING DONE WITH DISPATCH

and on the principle of the Veterinary College, and

Particular pains taken with Livery and Interfer-

ing Horses.

Lame and Crippled Horses will find immediate re-

lief by Shoeing on the above principle.

Terms Moderate.

Jy 12m

GRELLEY & FITERRE,

IMPORTERS,

And Wholesale Dealers

IN FINE

ENGLISH, FRENCH,

AND

AMERICAN LIQUORS,

Champagnes, Cognacs, Clarets and

Whiskies.

In the STONE BUILDING, opposite the "Royal Hotel,"

Wharf street, Victoria, Vancouver Island.

AGENTS FOR

Napoleon's Cabinet and Bouche Cham-

pagne,

Hostetter's Bitters

Baker's Bitters

Sansevain's California Wines and Bit-

ters,

Bancroft Cider

A LARGE STOCK OF

Bonded Wines, Brandies

Ale and Porter

ALWAYS ON HAND.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE.

THE ABOVE INSTITUTION WILL

reopen for the resumption of studies on MONDAY,

9th AUGUST NEXT.

COOK'S FERRY HOUSE

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PUR-

chased the interest of T. G. Kirkpatrick in the

COOK'S FERRY HOUSE, at Spence's Bridge, notifies the

public that the establishment will be conducted

by him.

THE TABLE will be well supplied, and the best of

CIGARS and LIQUORS will be found at the Bar.

g. Good Stabling and Feed for Horses.

Spence's Bridge, May 1, 1869.

ORLANDO EVERETT.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

VICTORIA.—LORD BISHOP OF THE DIocese,

PRINCIPAL.—REV. FRANK B. GRIGGELL.

VICE PRINCIPAL.—C. N. YOUNG, Esq.

The Great Solar Eclipse—Laughable Scenes.

At precisely five minutes past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, began the eclipse of the sun. The appearance of the phenomenon was heralded at five minutes before one by a gradual paling of the solar rays, accompanied by a change in the temperature of the atmosphere which, for some hours, had been oppressively warm. The upper rim of the sun first gave evidence of the approach of the visitor, which gradually but surely encroached until at 14 minutes past 2, when the eclipse reached the period of its greatest obscuration and covered three-fourths of the face of Phoebus. A pale, sickly, unnatural light prevailed throughout, and the time occupied by the moon in its journey across the disc of the sun until it finally passed off, was 135 minutes. The progress of the phenomenon was watched by eager hundreds who, armed with telescopes, or bits of smoked or colored glass, gathered on the sidewalks, or on the housetops to stare at Phoebus out of countenance. Mr. Homfray erected a fine theodolite and two powerful telescopes in Trenchard Alley, by means of which a very good view of the eclipse was obtained. Some amusing incidents occurred while the eclipse was "on." An old gentleman, looking through one of Homfray's instruments, declared that he "couldn't see a thing."

"Perhaps," suggested a bystander, "it ain't set right." "Oh, yes it is," replied the old fellow, quickly, "but the focus is dirty!" One of the telescopes—a very large one—rested on a stand or frame. An enthusiastic Teuton, of a scientific turn of mind, happened along and asked the privilege of a peep. It was granted, and as he buried his eyes in the telescope a wagging fellow allowed the lash of a long whip to fall across the object-glass of the telescope. The German gentleman stared for a few seconds through the telescope, then jerked away his head with an exclamation of surprise, looked around and again resorted to the glass. "Mein Gott in himmel!" exclaimed he, "its a comet!" "A what?" asked a friend. "A comet—a ding mit a dail." The poor fellow had observed the whiplash between the telescope and the sun and his excited imagination easily converted it into the tail of a comet.

A very amusing "sell" was perpetrated upon several anxious searchers after planetary knowledge. Some wag procured a soda-water bottle, smoked the outside to render it perfectly opaque, and half filling it with water, sallied forth upon Government street in quest of victims. The party holding the bottle would approach the edge of the sidewalk, insert his thumb in the neck of the bottle, so as to prevent the escape of the water, and pretend to take an observation of the eclipse, expressing meanwhile his admiration of what he professed to behold. Presently along came an anxious searcher after knowledge. Attracted by the old spectacle of a man viewing an eclipse through a soda-water bottle, the searcher paused to watch the proceeding when something like the following colloquy took place:—

Party with the bottle, (soliloquizing)—This is, indeed, a fine instrument. Beat's 'Omfray's' tellerscope all to blazes. Searcher after knowledge, (incredulously.) Do you mean to say you can see anything through that 'ere soda-water bottle?

Party holding the bottle.—In course I does. The effect is perfectly magic. The rays of the sun is consecrated into one grand focus, and the moon in its oblique state is as heavily observable as with the naked eye.

Searcher after knowledge.—That's a werry simple instrument. It's a wonder the scientific minds of the bage hasn't thought of it afore.

Party holding the bottle.—It has a double advantage, has this bottle. It clears the vision while it surprises the mind.

Searcher after knowledge.—May I be allowed to look?

Party holding the bottle.—Certainly, Sir, certainly, and lowering the 'instrument' and withdrawing his finger from the neck, the operator handed it over to the victim, who grasped the bottle, planted his foot firmly, and raising the instrument to his eye, proceeded to take an observation, when to his utter consternation and demoralization he found his eyes, nose, mouth and shirt-front deluged with water, while the screams of laughter from those who had watched, with a keen interest, the proceeding, added to his confusion.

The last number of the London Chamber of Agriculture Journal contains the following respecting the weather and wheat harvest in England:—"The wheat harvest in the north and east are certainly not first rate. From North Yorkshire we learn that there is a thin and defective plant on the heavy soils, and in the West Riding the crop cannot be an average. In North Lincolnshire the wheats are reported to promise less than an average; and in South Lincolnshire and the Great Fen Level the crop may be an average, but will certainly be late. In Cambridgeshire wheat looks tolerably well; and the same is true of Norfolk and Suffolk, and in Essex the crop is good upon heavy land, but on the light lands poor. In the southern counties the wheat is carrying three weeks later than last year, and it is reported doubtful if a full average can be attained. And the midland counties do not promise more than an average wheat crop, even with the best of weather. As far as probabilities strike us now, we anticipate a rather late harvest—that is, three weeks or a month later than last year—and a yield of wheat and barley somewhat below an average; and an average, however, being possible if we should have a settled, sunny July."

We learn from the *Pail Mail Gazette* that the present uniform and clothing of the soldiers in the British Army is to undergo at once some alterations. The present tight tunic will gradually fall into disuse, being, according to orders to be published, reserved for Queen's parades and purely special occasions. A loose, blouse-like, or "Norfolk" coat is to be issued to the troops, which will be worn on all duties, fatigues, and parades usually comprised in the soldier's routine of duty. A band running on the inside of the coat will draw it into figure, and add much to its appearance. An improvement is also to be made in another article, the shirt. About 20 specimens are to be at once issued to each regiment for trial and report. The material will be a mixture of cotton and wool in equal proportions, and in addition to the advantages of cheapness, lightness, and lessened roughness, the quality of not shrinking will be highly appreciated. The present great coat, which weighs as much as 45 lbs., will be made much lighter, and it is also suggested that a waterproof cape might be advantageously added, to be used with or independently of the coat itself.

The Harvest.—Metobio and Victoria Districts have harvested, and the yield is astonishingly large—far larger per acre than that of any previous year. Besides, harvest-time occurred this year just one month earlier than usual. Saanich District, where the land seems to retain moisture in the Spring much longer than land in districts that border on the salt water, was three weeks behind other districts in planting, and will not finish harvesting until about the 20th inst.

From SAN FRANCISCO.—The ship *Windward*, Capt. Barrett, 24 days from San Francisco, in ballast, and bound for Moody & Co.'s Mill, to load with lumber, arrived on Friday night. The *Windward* reports ten ships bound up and five down in the Straits.

ERRATUM.—In a notice of the school meeting at Esquimalt we stated that an application for the position of teacher had been received from Mrs. Fisher at Esquimalt. The paragraph should have read, Mrs. Fisher of Metobio.

LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT.—There will be a meeting at the Lake Schoolhouse on Tuesday, the 17th inst., to consider the advisability of establishing a school under the new system. The call is signed by John L. Manson and George Lindsay.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—This institution of learning will be re-opened on Tuesday morning, with Rev. Frank Gribbell as Principal, and an efficient body of assistants. The school hours will be 9.30 to 12.30, and 1 to 3 o'clock.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL.—The Rev. Dr. Lindsley, of Portland, will preach in St. Andrew's Church to-day, and for five or six subsequent Sabbaths. Services will be held at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., as usual.

THE ENTERPRISE left for New Westminster at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Among her passengers were Chief Justice Needham and family.

THE pupils of St. Louis College will resume their studies to-morrow. Parents and others interested in the instruction of the young will please take notice.

NO NEWS OF THE TRIP up to 12 o'clock last night. Fog and smoke explain the delay.

THE DIVORCE MANIA SPREADING SOUTHWARD.—The first divorce ever granted in South Carolina, says an Eastern paper, was granted last week. The Court had three petitions before it. The first case, and that which was granted, was from Mrs. Mary E. Cameron, residing in Charleston, for a divorce from her husband, Robert Cameron, of Philadelphia, from whom she was, by his cruelty, compelled to separate several years ago; he having also since the separation unlawfully married a woman in Pennsylvania with whom he is now living. Judge Orr also divorced another pair, late residents of the State. The Charleston *Courier*, commenting on these decisions says: "These are the first cases of divorce that have ever been granted by a law Court in this State. To be sure, South Carolina has always been a barbarous State, and it must doubtless be gratifying to our Down East friends to witness this giant stride which we have taken in the race of civilization. It is reconstruction in its most practical sense; that is to say, we are rapidly assimilating ourselves and laws to Down East ideas." Before the introduction of the "superior civilization of the North" into the Southern States, they were free from application for divorce. Will that introduction improve the civilization of the South?

THE King of Prussia opened the new military port of Jaldé, henceforth to be called Wilhelmshaven, on the 19th June. The port is a huge artificial construction of granite, comprises five harbors or basins 26 feet deep, from 1200 to 600 feet long, and from 750 to 350 feet wide, three dry docks, and all the establishments necessary for the repairs of a considerable fleet. The whole has cost £1,500,000. The fleet, as at present formed, consists of three ironclads, two cuirasséed batteries, ten corvettes, thirty-six gunboats, and some smaller vessels, all armed with the heaviest Armstrongs or Krupp's, and manned by 6000 sailors. The total number of men qualified for a naval conscription is 78,000, of whom 35,000 would be available. The entire fleet costs only \$1,550,000 a-year.

We understand, says the *Levant Times*, that the Grand Vizier is engaged in preparing a comprehensive and liberal scheme of popular education for the whole Turkish Empire. The Turkish government has granted a sum of 25,000fr towards the restoration of the churches in Crete which were injured during the rebellion.

Breaking it Gently.

The Count was riding home one day, And meeting his groom on the stable and grey, "Where are you going, groom?" said he, "And where do you come from?" answer me. "I'm taking a walk for exercise sake, And besides there's a house I want to take." "To take a house?" said the Count. "Speak out, What are the folks at home about?" "Not much has happened," the servant said, "Only your little horse and dog are dead." "Do you tell me my faithful dog is dead? And how did this happen?" the master said. "Well, your horse took fright and jumped on the board, Then ran to the river, and there got drowned." "My noble steed! the stable's pride!" What frightened him?" the master cried. "Twas when, if I remember well, Your son from the east window fell." "My son! but I hope he escaped with life, And is tenderly nursed by my loving wife." "Alas! the good Countess has passed away! For she dropped dead where her dear son lay." "Why, then, in the time of such trouble and grief, Are you not taking care of the castle, you thief?" "The castle! I wonder which you mean! Of yours but the ashes are now to be seen; As the watcher slept, misfortune dire! In a moment her hair and her clothes took fire, "Then the castle around her blazed up in a minute, And all the household have perished in it; And, of the maid, I have heard but too true, Thus gently to break the news to thee."

WIVES. God bless our wives, They fill our lives With life and love and honey They ease life's shocks, And mend our socks, But—don't they spend the money? When we are sick They help us quick— That is, if they love us; If not, we die, And yet they cry, With just 'em eyes, And wink the other on a sly, At some young man above us.

An Irish Footman.

Lady H.—was one of the most amiable, good creatures that ever existed; yet Lady H.—did not acknowledge that she was no longer a young woman. She had arrived at that ticklish age for ladies, forty-two, when her complexion was no longer fresh as at twenty-five, and her hair suddenly began to show grey tints. She did not like these signs of precocious old age. To remedy the first, there were a thousand ways, but it took her some time to reflect how to hide the second. At length she determined to have it dyed, very properly considering that a wig, or even false hair, is always detestable. So she sent for Mr. Donegan, a well-known hair-dyer; and after learning that the process itself only lasted half an hour, and that the following moment her locks would shine in all the resplendency of polished black jet, she determined as she was engaged that evening to Hertford House, to make her appearance there in all the glory of renovated youth. She accordingly bid Mr. Donegan to come at eleven at night, when his entrance, his exit, and above all, his business, was least likely to be known or observed.

The evening came; the dyer of hair was anxiously expected by Lady H.—Her toilet completed, her ladyship began to watch with some anxiety the dial of her dressing room clock. But all in vain. Eleven struck, half-past eleven came and no Mr. Donegan.

'Run down, Charlton,' said Lady H.—to her maid, 'run down, and ask Matthew if the hair-dresser has not yet been?'

The appeal was made to Matthew Riley, the Irish footman, who stoutly averred that the coiffure had not called.

'It is very odd,' said her ladyship, when Charlton returned, 'for I heard the bell ring twice. But never mind he cannot be long,' she said; and she resumed reading a favorite novel.

The bell sounded again, but without result; and poor Lady H.—began to fear she should lose the pleasure of meeting the Prince Regent for that evening. The patience of a lady has always a conclusion; so when the ring was repeated, she turned round and desired her maid to run down, as she felt assured that no one but her hair-dresser could possibly call at so late an hour. Charlton went, and found Matthew in a towering passion.

'Is that the hair-dresser?' she asked.

'No, it's not,' replied Matthew, and he turned angrily away.

'Who was it at the door?' continued Charlton.

'Don't bother,' said he. 'The dirty black-guard!' And the footman turned away, muttering.

Charlton returned to her mistress, who being anything but satisfied with the answer, again sent her down to know who it was that had been.

Matthew looked very angry when the query was put to him, and began muttering something to himself about 'the rascal,' and 'kicking,' and 'beating,' and all sorts of ill-tempered threats.

'That's nothing to do with it,' said the maid. 'Who was it rang?'

'A blackguard,' replied Matthew. 'Who?' said Charlton.

'An impudent blackguard,' said the footman. 'Be glad if I had him in Ireland, I'd teach him better!'

'Who was it?' demanded Charlton again. 'I don't know, the thief of the world,' was the sharp reply.

'What did he want?' continued the maid. 'Want, is it? Want? Sure I'll be after telling you, as you're so curious for it's myself asked him the question,' replied Matthew.

'Well,' said Charlton, 'go on.'

'Well,' says I, 'what do you want at this time of night, my fine lad?'—'I'll tell you, missus,' said he. 'Divil a bit,' says I, 'till ye've told me first.' 'My business is with the lady,' says he.—'It will keep warm till to-morrow, then,' says I; 'for the deuce an inch you'll get in till I know what you want.' 'Can you keep a secret?' says he.—'Can a duck swim?' says I. Upon that he came close to me, and says he—but arrah, you won't believe me.—'Indeed I will!' said the maid.

'Well, then,' says he, 'I come to die here.' 'Die here!' says I. 'Yes,' says he. 'And where would you wish to die?' says I.—'In your missus's room,' says he. So with that I flung the door in his face.

'Indeed! then you have done wrong,' said Charlton, ready to die with laughing. 'But be glad, he came back again just now,' resumed Matthew, 'and says again, as part as may be, "Tell your missus I'm come to die here."'

MUSIC.—The undersigned informs the public in general that he is the only teacher of the Pianoforte who combines Thorough-bass and Composition with his instruction in music and singing, and is also the most experienced and legitimate Tuner of Pianofortes in the Colony. Terms—Pianoforte and Singing \$6 per month. Pianofortes tuned and repaired at \$3 00 and upwards. Music provided for Balls, Evening parties and Dinners.—DUBBY PALMER, Kane street, or at T N Hibben & Co's Book Store, Government street.—Mrs Palmer instructs beginners on the Piano at \$3 00 per month.

QUICK TIME.—Express goods have been received at the London House which left London in June. They consist of the new Wiederrere, Loch Lomond, Killarney, and Baden Costumes, woven in one piece; Trim mings and Buttons of latest styles; Bonnets and Hats as worn this summer in Paris; Ribbons, Japanese Silks, and fancy goods. Additional by every express and by ship Lady Lampton, from London.

FELT'S COFFEE has become the favorite Colonial beverage, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

CHEAP SHAVING.—Having recovered his health, Fred Payne's shop is again open to the public. Prices as before.

BUY IT AND TRY IT.—Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the Coast. Wanted a pure and healthful beverage.

What is Tonic? Bear this in mind—that although a tonic is, to a certain extent, a stimulant, unmodified by any medicinal substances, is not a tonic, but a stimulant. In the human system, the tonic is a stimulating element of the purest grade manufactured in this or any other country. Every fiery and corrosive acid or acid which contaminates the ordinary liquors of commerce, is expelled from the system which forms the alcoholic base of the tonic, by careful and repeated rectification. The juices of the valuable roots, barks and herbs, infused into this wholesome product of the finest grain, still further modify its nature, so that it becomes a simple digestive agent, removes all the heavy and brain exciting properties which being, more or less, to all liquors in a raw state. It is merely the sale and harmless vehicle which renders the medicinal virtues of the tonic ingredients operative, increasing their active power, and diffusing them through the system. Hence the pleasant and gentle glow which is experienced after taking a dose of the TONIC. Instead of creating headache, as unmodified stimulants are apt to do, the salubrious tonic is the best known remedy for that complaint. It calms and soothes cerebral excitement, strengthens the nerves, promotes the secretion of the gastric juice, invigorates the bowels, determines the fluids to the surface, improves the appetite, increases the assimilative power, regulates organic action, and, from its mild yet effective alternative qualities, is the very best preparation for the treatment of the weaker sex, in the peculiar difficulties to which their organization is subjected.

For 30 Years The dark eyed and lovely daughters of Spanish America have used MERRILL & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, as their only cosmetic and toilet perfume. It is the most fragrant, as well as the most lasting, and as Florida Water, and possesses refreshing and invigorating properties not contained in any other preparation of the kind. Beware of the pernicious counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lamman & Kemp New York.

A MEDICINE For our mothers, wives, and sisters. A highly respectable lady of Stockton, Cal., says: "My strength was exhausted, stomach deranged, and the system generally disordered, afflicted with intense pain, inability to walk, head aching, and no enjoyment in life. I used HOLLOWAY'S Sarsaparilla, as directed, in the autumn, and experienced a complete cure."

Holloway's Ointment.—Turn which way you will, go where you please, persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes, sores, bruises, and sprains, it is an invaluable remedy; for bad legs caused by accident or cold it may be confidently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. It cures of swellings, erysipelas, gout and rheumatism. Holloway's Ointment gives the greatest comfort by relieving the inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure the long list of skin affections which originate in childhood and gain strength with the child's growth.

Auction Sales. J. P. Davies & Co. Auctioneers and Commission Merchants. Sublet room, Fireproof Stone Building, Wharf Street near Yates.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

AUCTION

J. P. DAVIES & CO. WILL SELL

At Salesroom, Wharf street, Tuesday, August 10,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Washstands, Bedsteads, Cribbs, Hair, Feather, Furs and Straw Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Book Case and Books, Bookshelves, Coal Oil Lamps, Clocks, Decanters, Tumblers, Crockery, Large Meat Safe, Kitchen Furniture.

ALSO

Fruit Stand, Glass Case, Counter, Figs, Raisins, Dried Apples, and about 400 Gunney Bags, Twine, Manila Paper, Indian Bells.

ALSO

6 Trunks, to pay Storage.

Auction Sales. Lumley Franklin, Auctioneer, Commission & Real Estate Agent. BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS taken the Fireproof Brick Building in Yates street, nearly opposite Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. Having had eleven years' experience in the Auction business, he respectfully solicits a renewal of public support.

AUCTION.

Preliminary Notice.

SALE OF Wines, Spirits Groceries, Clothing &c

LUMLEY FRANKLIN WILL SELL

Wednesday, Aug 11th AT HIS SALESROOM, YATES ST AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

AN INVOICE OF Wines, Spirits & Liquors

Consisting in part of Port, Sherry, Champagne, Brandy, Rum, Old Tom, Holland Gin, &c

—ALSO— Balance of a Stock of Clothing

Hosiery, &c., including 500 doz Men, Women and Children's Hosiery

—ALSO— Groceries, Sugar, Soap, Oregon Bacon, Bottle Salt, Coffee, &c

—ALSO— A Quantity of Oilcloth, Axes, &c

—ALSO— For Account of Previous Purchaser 3 gross Wax Vestas, 1000 to each Box

—ALSO— Previous to Sale, A Fine Young Bull.

—ALSO— A Bull, of superior breed, about 6 years old With other goods to be hereafter announced.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

IMPORTANT SALE OF Real Estate

AND VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, on Douglas street.

HOUSE AND LOT on Government st. HOTEL in South Saanich, &c.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN

Is instructed to sell on Friday, Aug. 13, 1869,

At his Salesroom, Yates street, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

The following desirable Property:

Subdivision No. 8, Town Lots 602 and 603, Government street

—ALSO— Eligible Government street Property

House and Lot 40 ft x 80 ft, on the S.E. corner of Herald and Government streets

—ALSO— Lot 592, corner of Cormorant and Douglas streets, adjoining the above

—ALSO— Hotel Property, at Saanich, "THE PETERBOROUGH INN," together with Lease of the Garden Land on which it stands. The House contains 8 Rooms, and is situated in the best position for business in the neighborhood

For Particulars of the last Property apply to R. BISHOP, Esq., Solicitor.

—ALSO— South Seattle Property—A few well-selected Lots in the best part of South Seattle, and other Property, to be hereafter announced.

TERMS OF SALE LIBERAL. Deeds of Purchase at buyer's expense.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

New Advertisements.

HENRY NATHAN Jr & Co OFFER FOR SALE

Ex "LADY LAMPS" FROM LONDON.

Blankets

Blue, Black and White, 2½ point, 9-4 and 10-4 Bed Blankets.

Shawls

Queensland, Fancy, Trimmed, Large Plaids, Tasmania, Saxony, &c., &c.

Prints, Dark, Fancy and Light Horricks' Long Cloth

American Drills Gray Sheetings, various qualities Skirts, Balmoral, Mohair, &c.

Camlets, Poplins, Plaids, Wines, Alpaca, Merino, Linseys

French Merino, Ginghams, Velveteen, Chintz, Muslins & Dress Goods, in great variety

Linings, Oil Balze, Oil Silk, Carpets, Ticks, Hessians, Cottons, Twills, &c., &c.

Jackets, Black, Beaded, Cloth, &c. Black Silk Velvet, superior quality

Cotton Velvet Velvet Ribbon, Belt do, Narrow & Broad do, Needles, Gloves, Buttons, Assorted Thread

Stair Linen Irish Linen, &c., &c.

Baltic Shirts, Shepherd and other Plaids, French Flannel, &c., &c.

Hats

French Felt, Plush, Colored and Black

Cambric Hdkfs, Half Hose, Neckties, Regatta Shirts, Umbrellas, White Shirts, Swansdown, do, &c.

Pants, Black Doe, Tweed, Ribbed and Fancy Doe

Waistcoats Black Cloth, Beaver, Single and Double Breasted

Inverness Capes, various qualities Boys' and Men's

Boys' Suits

Price's Candles

Sardines Malt Vinegar Pickles

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French Pens Sultanas, Currants

Chollett's Dried Vegetables, &c.

Grain Sacks

Chain, ¾ and ¾ Sheet Lead

Yellow Metal Sheathing & Nails Cotton Scine Twine

Hemp & Sturgeon Twine, Shop do, Seaming do.

Dry Paints, Lampblack Bar Lead

Shot and Ball, Powder Flasks and Pouches

Barbour's shoe Thread No 10, Bleached

IN BOND & DUTY PAID.

Jamaica Rum 30 O. P.

Hennessey Brandy, bulk and case

Old Tom, Gvaime, Boord & Co.'s, bulk and case.

Holland's Gin, in bulk

Red and Green Case Gin

Sherry, case and bulk

Port, Hunt's, 4 Diamond

Scotch Whisky, Orange Bitters

Bass' Ale, in bulk

Porter, in bulk and case, &c., &c.

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